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No. 17204. 號四零百二千七第 日二十二月五年丑癸 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 26th, 1913. 四拜禮 號六十二月六年二國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

3.26 Hongkong, 15th April, 1913. 158

INTIMATION

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Telegraphic Address: PERSA. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber. P.O. Box, 35. Telephone No. 12.

MARRIAGE.

HARRIS-ROCHE. At Hongkong, on the 25th June, 1913, ROWLAND HARRIS, to MARGARET ROCHE (nee Donnelly).

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEXES ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 26th, 1913.

It is very evident that we are on the eve of important developments in China. The recent dismissals of recalcitrant Tutchis and various military changes indicate with sufficient clearness that the President has made up his mind that more drastic measures are needed if stability is to be obtained in the government of the country. From the many runarounds and authentic reports emanating from Peking the deduction can safely be made that military rule is to be made more effective in the country than is at present the case. One report from Peking says that the Government intends to abolish all Tutuships and to divide China into five large military districts, the commanders of which will be under the Ministry of War. The new order, it is said, will be instituted first in the province of Kiangsi, which will be united with the provinces of Hunan, Hupeh and Anhui as one district, with Vice-President Li YUAN-HUNG as district commander. Some colour is given to this report by the announcement of the new arrangements which the President desires to make for the government of the province of Kwangtung. It is obvious that the military forces of the country are not employed to

the best advantage. We have seen it stated that the Tutch of Kwangtung, for instance, has had under his command something like sixty thousand troops; yet a state of terrorism seems to prevail over the greater part of the Province. Armed banditti are roaming about looting by night and by day, clan fights on a large scale are taking place, and a very large percentage of the population deems it necessary to carry arms. Peaceful traders are afraid to travel on land or on the river without an armed escort. The Provincial Assembly has shown itself to be greatly concerned by the lawlessness prevailing in the country districts and has demanded that the troops, "instead of being retained in and about Canton for show purposes, shall be sent out to do the work for which they are paid." Similar conditions seem to be prevailing in many other Provinces. How much trade and commerce are hampered and restricted in consequence cannot be measured. In all parts of China we find the business men lamenting the prevailing chaos, and however much they may be in sympathy with the principle of republican government, their faith in its suitability for China must have steadily weakened under the experience of the past two years. It does not look as if this important section of the country would feel deeply aggrieved if YUAN SHIH-KAI, with or without the consent of a Parliament which as yet has shown no capacity for undertaking its legislative duties, were to adopt some stronger measures of control, which, while they would give him more than ever the character of a Dictator, would result in a restoration of order out of the existing chaos. In this connection it is interesting to recall that YUAN SHIH-KAI has always been a great believer in his own high destiny and apparently also in the destiny of his sons. At the time of YUAN's downfall a few years ago, a brother, who was not anxious to be involved in his disgrace, was reported to have declared that YUAN had contemplated usurping the throne of China. Whatever basis of truth this statement may have had, it may be mentioned in this connection that the names given to YUAN's three sons have been interpreted to mean "To Conquer the Middle Kingdom," "To Settle the Middle Kingdom," and "To Pacify the Middle Kingdom." When one observes the turn events are taking in China it may well be wondered whether YUAN's sons are to fill their appointed destinies as Republican Presidents or Imperial Monarchs.

The English mail of the 24th May was delivered in London on the 24th June.

The funeral of the late Mr. Sung Chao-jen takes place to-day at Shang.

Several small landslides have occurred in the Peak district as the outcome of the heavy rains.

Mr. Tetsutaro Aoki, formerly Commercial Attaché in Hongkong, has been elected a director of the Industrial Bank of Japan.

An inquiry is made for John Porter Calhoun, who was last heard of in Hongkong in 1881. He is now entitled to a small share of an estate in America.

A Chinese assistant accountant attempted to commit suicide on Tuesday by jumping from Blake Pier into the harbour. He was rescued by sampan people and the police, and removed to the hospital.

The railways from Hankow to Canton and Szechuan are to be placed under the direct control of the Ministry of Communications. Vice-Minister Feng Puang has been ordered to proceed to Hankow at once to take charge of the railway. Jeme Tien-yow will remain Managing Director and he will, at the same time, act as expert for the Ministry.

The Central Tea Traders' Association of Japan, of which Mr. Kabei Otani of Yokohama is the President, has decided to set up a tea-house in the proposed Panama Pacific Exhibition to advertise Japanese tea. For this object, the association has already put aside 30,000 yen and has applied to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce for a bounty of the same amount.

At the Magistracy yesterday a Chinese was charged with wantonly discharging an air gun and injuring another Chinese, employed at the Hippodrome Circus, as the result of which he had lost the sight of an eye. Mr. Grist, who appeared for the defendant, suggested that the case was one for the civil court, and that it should take the form of an action for damages. Mr. Leo d'Almada, who prosecuted, said that the case was more serious than was at first thought, as the sight of the other eye was affected. Inspector McHardy did not bear this out, and the case was adjourned.

Dr. Hirai, Japanese adviser to China on railway matters, has arrived in Peking.

At the Magistracy a Chinese chauffeur of a motor car belonging to the Exile Garage was fined \$5 for knocking down a woman in Connaught Road.

Eastern Engineering continues to devote many pages to description and illustration of the British plant presented to the Hongkong University. We begin to wonder where the accommodation is to be found for it all.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang is mentioned for the Premiership. It is stated, however, that President Yuan Shih-kai desires Dr. Wu Ting-fang to proceed to the United States as a special envoy to thank the United States Government for the recognition of the Republic of China. Dr. Wu Ting-fang, it is understood, would agree to remain in Washington if it could be arranged for the Chinese Mission to be raised to the rank of an Embassy.

The collapse of the Chinese tenement some days ago has naturally made the Chinese somewhat apprehensive, so that it was only natural when a tenant of a house in West Street discovered a crack in the party wall between Nos. 44 and 46 that he should report the matter to the police. They in turn communicated with the Public Works Department, who had the building shored up, after which the occupants were allowed to re-enter the place and remove their belongings.

SERIOUS AFFAIR ON THE PEAK TRAMWAY.

A serious incident, which fortunately had no untoward results, took place on the Peak Tramway on Tuesday morning. The ascending car leaving at nine o'clock, through someone having interfered with the points, took the wrong line. An accident was only averted by the promptitude of the conductor in applying the brake. Mr. C. B. Buyers, who reported the matter to the police, stated that the points were interfered with during the temporary absence of the signalman. A small boy employed by a contractor working in the vicinity is suspected. The police have the matter in hand and are making investigations.

THE HIPPODROME CIRCUS.

A HOAX WHICH DECEIVED A GALLANT POLICEMAN.

The new programme at the Hippodrome Circus provides plenty of variety for the numerous patrons of the show.

One of the new features the other night was a comic interlude. An elderly-looking gentleman, wearing a battered straw hat, and accompanied by a charming damsel, rather heavily veiled, were observed occupying seats near the ring as ordinary spectators, and during the progress of a dance by two artists, the young lady jumped up from her seat and attempted to imitate the dancers. She was seemingly very roughly handled by her companion in an effort to restrain her, but she eluded him, and got into the ring and commenced to dance. The old man followed her in assumed rage and endeavoured to pull her out, without avail, and later the pair revealed themselves as Sig. Marini and Miss Alberta. This "stunt" is perhaps familiar to many, but the acting was good enough to deceive not a few in the audience.

Among such, we learn, was a European constable who happened to be present on duty. The apparent roughness of the treatment of the lady by the disreputable-looking old man, who was with her so incensed the constable that he jumped into the ring and began to deal very forcibly with him. Explanations were promptly made and the representative of the law retired from the ring as much amused as by his gallant impulse as were the spectators of the unheeded little addition to the evening's entertainment.

SUICIDE OF A CHINESE GENERAL.

Following a visit to the War Office in Peking, on the 19th inst., General Chiang Fang-chin, Director of the Military Training College at Paoting-fu, committed suicide, prior to which he had informed students of his intention to take his life. It appears that General Chiang was disappointed at not receiving financial support from the War Office. General Chiang, says Reuter's correspondent, was a man of splendid character and exceptional ability. He was trained in Japan and Germany. Many foreign and Chinese friends deplore his sad death.

ARREST OF ALLEGED RUSSIAN SPY.

The Russian Legation last week made representations to the Waikato police to the effect that the Chinese police at Tsitsihar last week arrested a Russian journalist whom the police had captured and kept in custody for three days before the Russian authorities learned of his arrest. Replying to a Russian request for the man's release, the Tsitsihar Tutch said the police had done right in effecting the arrest, as the man was a Russian spy. Russians thereupon made strong local representations and secured the journalist's release.

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH PRESIDENT IN ENGLAND.

ROYAL AND POPULAR WELCOME.

LONDON, June 25th.

President Poincaré arrived at Spithead on board the *Coubert*, the warships firing a salute of twenty-one guns. He was met by the Prince of Wales and was most cordially greeted, after which he took train for London, salutes being again fired.

On the French President arriving at Victoria Station, London, the King stepped forward and grasped his hand, afterwards conversing for a few moments. The hand played the Marseillaise. The President and the King then proceeded to St. James' Palace through bedecked and troop-lined streets, the vast crowds en route shouting "Vive Poincaré," and the President bowing repeatedly.

M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, was presented to the King. Other French visitors were presented to Mr. Asquith and H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. There was a brilliant company of members of the Royal Family, members of the Cabinet, peers, etc. The procession of six carriages was headed by the King and President Poincaré, in the second carriage being the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught.

Later President Poincaré and M. Pichon, accompanied by the King's escort of Life Guards, drove to Buckingham Palace, and visited Their Majesties. The distinguished visitors were again ovated en route.

SPEECH BY THE KING.

At the banquet given in the evening at Buckingham Palace, the King in welcoming President Poincaré spoke of the advantageous intercourse of many centuries between the two countries. The result had been a steady growth of deep mutual respect and goodwill. Since the amicable agreement of 1904 the two nations had been drawn together by a growing sense of unity of interest and identity of purpose. "The constant aim of both Governments,"

His Majesty said, "is the cause of peace chiefly. Our common interests lie in close co-operation for that blessed purpose." Continuing, His Majesty emphasized the inestimable advantage of a spirit of mutual confidence and frankness between France and Great Britain in dealing with the grave problems of the past months, and the satisfaction of reflecting that all the great Powers concerned had consulted together and worked for peace. His Majesty paid a high compliment to the statesmanship and scientific repute of President Poincaré, and hoped most sincerely that France's glorious future and the relations of the two countries would continue in unimpaired intimacy and vitality.

THE PRESIDENT'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

President Poincaré, in reply, expressed his thanks for the warm welcome accorded him, and alluded to the Anglo-French friendship of to-day, as being rooted in the popular soul. He also extolled the recent work of France and Britain in maintaining peace. He added, "This hearty welcome will excite a general sentiment of joy and gratitude among my fellow-countrymen. The friendship between the two countries is deeply implanted in the minds of both peoples, and history and time will develop it. The blessings of the understanding have been appreciated by the two Governments during the grave events of the past months."

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, June 25th.

Mr. J. H. Taylor won the open golf championship at Hoylake with a score of 201. The other scores were:—Ray (last year's champion), 212; Vardon, 212; Moran, 213; Renouff, 215; and McDermott (the American champion), 215. Taylor's victory was most popular.

HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, June 25th.

In the drawn game between Essex and Surrey the points went to the former. Northamptonshire beat Yorkshire by nine wickets at Northampton.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

LONDON, June 25th.

The departure of the Tsar and family on a yachting tour in the Finnish Skerries is regarded as denoting some lightening of the Eastern situation, which, nevertheless, continues obscure. If M. Pasic be re-appointed Premier it will be interpreted as meaning that moderation has triumphed over the war party in Serbia. The attitude of Roumania, which is likely to make heavy demands upon an aggrandised Bulgaria and is ready to mobilise at a moment's notice, will be an important factor in moderating the bellicosity of Bulgaria.

BELGRADE, June 25th.

M. Pasic will re-construct the Cabinet without the Ministers of War and Justice, and he will go to St. Petersburg shortly.

It is reported that Serbia has accepted arbitration at the instance of Great Britain, who support the Russian standpoint.

The situation is regarded with optimism in Belgrade, and it is now believed that the four Premiers will confer in St. Petersburg and arrange a peaceful settlement.

TURKISH POLITICS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 25th.

Twelve of the conspirators, who were condemned for complicity in the assassination of the Grand Vizier, were publicly executed in Bayazid Square. They showed the utmost bravery, some giving short addresses.

FARM LABOURERS ON STRIKE.

DISTURBANCES IN LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, June 25th.

A strike has broken out among the farm labourers in the North-West of Lancashire, and is proving disastrous to the farmers. Produce is deteriorating, and the price of cabbages in Liverpool has advanced to six times the ordinary value. Some disturbances have arisen, strikers holding up waggon bound for Liverpool.

ANOTHER "HUNGER STRIKER."

LONDON, June 25th.

Mr. Clayton, a chemist who was committed to prison last week for taking part in the Suffragette Conspiracy, has been released as the outcome of hunger striking.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

CHANCELLOR INTRODUCES AMENDMENTS.

LONDON, June 25th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George introduced an amending Bill dealing with various notable defects in the Insurance Act.

THE CHANCELLOR TO TAKE A REST.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been ordered a few days' rest by his doctor.

MINISTERS AND MARCONI SHARES.

GREAT RECESSION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

LONDON, June 25th.

Sir Rufus Isaacs was given a great reception by his constituents at Reading. A resolution was adopted, with four dissentients, condemning "the vile and gross calumnies" on the Attorney-General, and assuring Sir Rufus Isaacs of the confidence of the electors.

Sir Rufus Isaacs, in acknowledgment, recapitulated his defence. There might still be noxious weeds attempting to raise their heads, he said, but he would let them remain. He was satisfied with the resolution of the House of Commons.

AN "AERIAL" HOAX.

LONDON, June 25th.

The story of the fall of Mr. Fairbairn into the Thames from a flying machine is an elaborate hoax. A circumstantial account in the morning papers was amplified in the evening papers, which gave a story to the effect that Fairbairn swam two miles ashore.

THE KING OF UGANDA.

LONDON, June 25th.

The King of Uganda had an audience with His Majesty, King George on Tuesday.

[DAILY PRESS EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE RESIGNATION OF JAPAN'S WAR MINISTER.

TOKYO, June 25th.

The resignation of Baron Kigoshi, the Minister for War, is a complete surprise. It is the result of a proposal that officers on the retired list should be eligible for the portfolios of the War and Navy Departments.

Baron Kigoshi favoured the scheme for two extra Army divisions in Korea which has also been resurrected.

A SERIOUS CLAN FIGHT.

ABOUT TWENTY THOUSAND PEOPLE PARTICIPATING.

A Canton correspondent writes:

A clan fight of the worst description has been going on for the last two weeks at Sunwui. It seems that a feud between the two old enemies, the Chans and Lums, has broken out afresh. The Chans have more followers, and in their bitterness it is alleged that they have outraged women and children of the opposing clans. The outraged clan Lum called other clans to their aid, and the Ips have joined in the affray. It is further stated that the aid of the neighbouring brigands has been asked for and given and in all about 17,000 to 20,000 people have engaged in this terrible affray. Fights have been temporarily put up on both sides, and a large number of fighting men have lost their lives. Cartridges are largely in demand and \$30 a 100 is being offered.

At first the Canton authorities did not take the matter seriously, and sent up about 200 men accompanied by eight Red Cross members. These 200 men were hopelessly outnumbered, and were asked by the combatants to clear out. This polite request was readily complied with. The service of the Red Cross men, however, were gratefully accepted by the fighting clans, but they proved unable to cope with all the casualties. A further band of Red Cross men were sent from Canton, consisting of eight doctors and three students. As they were proceeding, together with other Chinese passengers, up the river the boats as they approached Kum-chuk Pass (in Shun Tak district) were attacked from land by pirates, who peremptorily directed that the boats should be stopped.

Upon the boats speeding to evade them, the pirates fired killing four passengers and wounding many others, among them being two Red Cross men. When this attack on the boats was going on the boat people appealed to the Chinese gunboat *Leng Kwang* to help them, but the sailors of the gunboat, instead of helping the poor boat people and their passengers, quietly looked on all the while, and never extended a hand to save the lives of the poor passengers though they had machine guns on board their gunboat.

The Chinese authorities sent a strong reinforcement to quell the disturbance, on Monday morning. No one seems to understand why the Chinese authorities have withdrawn troops from the country districts and amassed them all in Canton for the last two or three weeks. The country districts are absolutely at the mercy of the pirates and brigands.

VISIT OF A FAMOUS MAGICIAN.

A most interesting and attractive personality, in the person of Malini, the world-famous magician and conjurer, has arrived in the Colony from Manila, on a "holiday" tour round the globe.

Malini differs from other of his craft in many ways. He does not carry an ounce of apparatus and performs his remarkable tricks with articles gathered from his audience. He is a distinctly unconventional man, and has a horror we are told of performing in any big hall or theatre, and greatly favours the drawing-room audience. He had a great vogue among London Society some while ago, his wonderful wizardry, and his jovial and cheerful personality gaining for him immense popularity. He appeared before the late King Edward at a command performance, and also entertained their present Majesties the King and Queen, when Prince and Princess of Wales. Since leaving San Francisco, Malini's tour has been a great success. In Tokyo he gave a special performance for the Prince and the Peers' Club and his works created wonderment in Manila. He gave a private performance at the Hongkong Hotel last evening, and showed himself to be at the top of his profession.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, June 26th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WM. REES DAVIES, K.C.)

THE BANK-NOTE CASE.

Anton Hauler, a Hungarian subject, was indicted on charges of being in unlawful possession of certain paper and material for impressing and making imitations of bank-notes.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. J. A. S. Bucknill, K.C.), prosecuted, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. R. C. Faithfull) defended. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton watched the case on behalf of the Chartered Bank.

The following were the jury:—Messrs. W. G. Worcester (foreman), H. F. Barros, T. Hill, E. W. White, A. R. Uchmanin, J. H. Underwood, and F. M. Garcia.

Carl Weigall, formerly a butcher at the Dairy Farm, continued his evidence, and detailed a conversation between the accused and the Chinese named Li. Accused asked the Chinese how many notes he would like copied, and Li said \$5,000 worth. Prisoner declared that that was not enough, and said Li must bring more money. Accused wanted 30 per cent. commission, and it was arranged that witness should get 10 per cent. Hauler subsequently said he wanted a special house to carry on his operations and stipulated that it must have thick walls so that people could not hear what was going on inside. On the evening of the 22nd April witness saw accused at the Grand Hotel. Li was with witness, and expressed his willingness to participate in the business, conditionally on the accused proving to his satisfaction that he could make Hongkong Bank notes, to which accused replied that he could make any note, except the Russo-Asiatic notes. Witness again met him on the following day at his room at the Hotel, and Li was present. Accused said to witness in German, "I cannot do the work to-night, because some other men have been doing it in Macao, and they have found a man with \$30,000," and also told Li in English that he could not start the work that day, explaining that he had received a telegram from Formosa, which called for his presence there. He said he would shortly return, and showed Li impressions he had made. Then Inspector Watt and three other detectives appeared, and accused tried to shut the door, but the Inspector put his foot against the door, and went inside. The officer said, "You are Varna?" Accused replied "No," and he was then arrested. Witness never saw him make a bogus note from an impression, except by the book trick. He said that it was too hard a work, and that everything must be exact.

Mr. Jenkin cross-examined the witness at great length. In reply to a question, he said he warned accused about this business. He asked Mr. Bradbury to telephone to the police because he regarded it as his duty. He did not know for certain at that time that accused made false notes, but he knew so much that he had a feeling to that effect. Witness knew Hauler slightly in Shanghai, but they had never quarrelled there. He had nothing whatever to do with him. Witness saw Inspector Watt on the 16th April and told him everything he knew. The officer told him to find out the nature of prisoner's business, and agree to anything Hauler suggested. Inspector Watt introduced him to the police clerk Li on the 16th April at the Dairy Farm. He was to pretend to be the compradore of a Bank. Witness did not tell accused that Li was a member of the police, because they would not then have found out accused's business. Had they told him he would certainly not have made these false notes. Asked to explain why prisoner should have sent him out to buy the bottle of oil of cloves, witness said accused was afraid to go outside in the streets in the day as he might meet some of his former victims in Shanghai who might be in Hongkong.

Mr. Jenkin asked witness to demonstrate again the manner in which Hauler made the impressions, and after witness had complied Counsel commented:—"You seem to be rather clever at it yourself. Have you never seen it done before?" Witness replied in the negative, and said it could be done easily by anyone who had seen it done once. He said he had been in the Far East for 11 years. He was a German soldier in Tsingtau for three years, and was employed for a few months there by Dr. Koch. He admitted that whilst there he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for misappropriation of money entrusted to him by his employer, but he did not tell Inspector Watt that. Witness said he had read something about the Japanese bank note case, and told Hauler about it, but the latter said, "Oh! It does not matter. It is only an advertisement

for myself." The chief detective of Canton stayed at the same hotel as witness whilst he was in Hongkong about the Japanese bank note case. He was not told by the detective that a police spy in that case was paid \$6,000. He had noticed in the newspapers that a Chinese detective masqueraded as a Chinese who wanted to buy the notes in that case. He had never seen Hauler do anything but take a first impression. Accused never made any notes in the presence of Li, but only showed him the second impression. He introduced prisoner to Li under the name of Schwartz at Hauler's request.

Mr. Hill, one of the jurors, complained of feeling very unwell, and asked to be allowed to withdraw from the case.

His Lordship said he had power under Section 22 to go on with six jurors, and granted the juror's request.

Questioned in regard to the book trick, witness said that both Li and himself knew it was a trick, but accused was ignorant of the fact that Li knew it was a trick. Witness admitted having sold arms in Shanghai, but denied having done so in this Colony.

His Lordship—He seemed very pleased, and almost rejoiced, yesterday when he said, "I sold arms, ammunition, morphia, and cocaine."

Witness explained that he told this to Hauler in order to deceive him. He also told him that Li and himself had been in dangerous business before. They told Hauler that to lead him on.

Evidence was next given by the Chinese police clerk, Li, who corroborated the major part of the former witness' statements. He added that when he told the accused that he had secured a house as he desired, in Kennedy Road, and had paid \$250 as a month's rent, accused told him not to worry over what he paid, for he would be repaid a thousand times.

Inspector Watt also gave evidence, and said that when he discovered the impressions under the prisoner's coat on the bed in his room accused faintly. When in the police cells, accused intimated that he desired to make a communication to witness. He had not then been charged and cautioned. Prisoner said, "This case is entirely in your hands. Tear up the three impressions, and I will give you \$5,000."

Witness, in cross-examination by Mr. Jenkin, denied that prisoner asked for an interpreter at the Police Station; and was refused one. Prisoner could speak fluent English. Witness had served in the police force at Home.

Mr. Jenkin—Have you ever in your time induced people to commit a crime?—I have set many a trap in my time. (Laughter.)

Mr. Jenkin called the attention of the witness to Lord Brampton's (Sir Henry Hawkins) introductory passage in the Police Code Book, in the course of which the great jurist said that the duty of the police was to prevent crime as much as possible, and not by negligence tempt people to commit it.

Witness said that was all right for the ordinary policeman on his beat.

Mr. Jenkin—Do you say that in this case you prevented the commission of a crime?—I detected it.

You detected a crime which you brought about?—Yes, at the orders of my superiors.

You might have gone to this man Hauler and warned him, or else have had him banished?—I could.

Mr. Frank Browne, the Government analyst, related to the Court the contents of the various bottles found in the room of the accused at the hotel when he was arrested. He produced the impressions he had made of bank notes through following the directions of the first witness (Weigall). He certainly thought that if greater pressure and heat were applied the impression would be considerably more distinct. He had never heard of the process adopted in this case before. The hearing was adjourned.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE PUISSE JUDGE (MR. J. H. KEMP).

A CLAIM FOR REMUNERATION OF SERVICES. R. J. Oudish sued M. S. Nazarelli for the sum of \$469.80, balance alleged to be due to him for services rendered.

Mr. R. C. Faithfull was for the plaintiff, and Mr. W. B. Hind defended.

Mr. Faithfull said the plaintiff was engaged by defendant to take charge of a grocery and coffee shop at Lyemun Barracks for the month of July and August of last year at a remuneration of \$80 per month. This went on for some little time, until his duties became so multifarious that he told defendant he should require \$40 a month. Defendant induced him to remain in his service by telling him that he would see that he was satisfied, and that he would act fairly toward him. It seemed that defendant squeezed as much work out of this unfortunate plaintiff, who was an elderly man, as he possibly could. Part of his duties were to go to the Barracks in the morning and in the latter part of the day he attended the coffee shop. There was no sleeping accommodation there, and plaintiff had to return to his home in Hongkong every night at about 11 o'clock. The hearing was adjourned to Saturday morning.

THE SOTTO EXTRADITION CASE.

The proceedings in the matter of an application for the surrender of Vicente Sotto, the editor of the *Philippine Republic*, to the American Government, on a charge of abduction at Cebu, within the jurisdiction of the United States, were continued before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson (Crown Solicitor) appeared in support of the application; Mr. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) represented the American Government, and Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton appeared for the defendant.

The cross-examination of Mr. T. Carey Welsh was continued by Mr. Brutton.

Can the Filipino in the Philippine Islands be naturalised as an American citizen?—No, I would like to make a further statement.

Then the naturalisation laws do not apply in the Philippines?—There is no machinery for applying the Federal naturalisation law in the Philippines.

Were you not instrumental in causing the suspension of certain Municipal Councillors in Cebu in 1908?—I was.

And in February, 1908, was F. V. Arias, the acting president of the Municipal Council?—I can't say. I don't remember the name.

Is that the seal of the Municipal Council on Exhibit 4?—I think it is.

Exhibit 4, a copy of resolution passed by the Cebu Council expressing appreciation of what Mr. Vicente Sotto had written on behalf of the Filipinos, was mentioned.

The suspension was by the order of the Governor-General?—Yes, by his order or authority.

Was there a petition to the Governor-General for the re-instatement of the Councillors?—My recollection is not distinct. I think there was. I think they "begged off" and promised to be good, and Governor Smith reinstated them.

Does the Philippine Government subscribe for and take in the *Philippine Republic*?—The Philippine Government is a Government which contains five executive departments, about 23 bureaux, and a good many hundred different offices.

I am unable to say whether any of these subscribe to the paper or not.

Does the Government of the Philippines remove to Baguio each year?—The executive departments and those bureaux the nature of whose business permits remove to Baguio to such an extent as is practicable. My own bureau goes every year—practically all.

Do you know R. D. Ferguson, chief of the translation division?—I do.

Do you know his signature?—I do.

Is that his signature?—It is.

(The document referred to was a letter to the manager of the *Philippine Republic* requesting the paper to be forwarded to Baguio.)

You are not prepared to swear that your bureau does not take it in?—I see now that it does.

Does the *Philippine Republic* circulate largely in Manila and the provinces?—I have no notion as to its circulation. Until a minute ago I did not even know that the Executive Bureau subscribed to it.

Do you know whether there was a States Attorney named Rovira of Bohol?—I do know of him.

Was he requested to send in his resignation by the Government of the Philippines?—I don't think I handled that matter myself. I have a recollection that he was.

Was his resignation asked for on account of his relations with defendant and his approval of the principles published in the *Philippine Republic*?—In view of the form of your question, I must answer no.

Is the paper *El Tiempo* published in the Philippines?—It is.

Does that paragraph (marked 2f in the copy of the paper) correctly set forth the reasons for the resignation of Rovira?—The inference to be drawn from that paragraph is absolutely and intentionally wrong.

Do you know a paper called *La Vanguardia*?—Yes.

There is a long statement there with regard to the resignation of Rovira?—Yes.

(Copy of paper dated May 27th, 1913, put in.)

The name printed at the end of the article is Leopoldi Rovira, formerly provincial fiscal of Bohol?—Yes.

That purports to give in that article the correct reasons for his resignation—the letter written by him to Vicente Sotto, editor of the *Philippine Republic* of Hongkong?—It sets out what purports to be a letter. Whether it is a real copy I can't say.

Would you know Leopoldi Rovira's signature if you saw it?—I think I would.

The letter written by Mr. Rovira to defendant expressing approbation of the

latter's scheme in publishing a newspaper in English and Spanish was read.

Was it in consequence of that letter to Vicente Sotto that Rovira was asked to resign?—The article itself sets forth in its account of Governor Gilbert's interview the real reason why he was asked to resign, which was the public expression of sympathy and support with a convicted criminal and fugitive from justice. It is safe to say that no man in the Philippine Islands will be allowed to hold office who expresses sympathy and support of convicted criminals, and fugitives from justice especially.

Mr. Brutton objected to witness being allowed to state matters in his answers which did not arise from the question.

Witness craved the privilege of completing his question.

Mr. Hodgson said the answer should be completed.

Mr. Brutton's objection was noted.

Mr. Hodgson asked his Worship to make a note to the effect that witness desired to say more but was stopped.

His Worship—You can re-examine him on that point.

Mr. Hodgson asked that the point be noted.

Do you know whether defendant was editor and publisher of a newspaper called *La Justicia* published in the Philippine Islands?—I believe so; I don't know.

Do you know whether that paper was suppressed?—I do not.

Do you know whether he was the publisher and editor of the paper published in the Philippines called *El Nacional*?—I don't know. I know by hearsay that he was connected with a number of different papers at different times. The only one I remember in my time was *Ang Suga*, and I am not sure that I ever saw a copy of that.

Is Mr. C. M. Cotterman Director of Posts in the Philippine Islands?—He is.

Do you know his signature?—I do.

Is that his signature?—It is.

(The letter refusing admission to *Ang Suga* to postal privileges was put in.)

Are there at present six suits for criminal prosecutions for libel against the defendant still pending in Cebu?—I am not certain, but my impression is that there are no criminal charges pending against this defendant other than the one involved in this extradition. If there are, they would be discontinued the day after Sotto got back.

Do you know that there have been 22 prosecutions against this man for libel?—All I know in regard to those matters is derived from his own statements in the Hongkong newspapers and the record of the first extradition proceedings.

Was the present Governor-General of the Philippines appointed by the late Republican Administration?—He was appointed by President Taft by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Were not all the members of the Philippine Commission appointed by the Republican Administration?—They were all appointed by a Republican Administration.

Do you know what policy the *Philippine Republic* has always advocated?—Only in a vague way.

Has it always advocated the independence of the Philippine Islands?—So far as I understand it, it is down with all Americans and up with Sotto.

Does it mean independence of the Philippine Islands?—The independence of the Philippines with Sotto on top.

Mr. Anderson tells us that the Philippine Government sends delegates to the House of Representatives?—Yes, the Philippine Government sends two resident Commissioners to Washington.

But they have no votes and voice?—They have a voice and the privilege of the floor, but no votes.

At the recent Democratic Convention at Baltimore were not the American delegates from the Philippine Islands excluded from voting because the Supreme Court of the United States had decided that the Philippine Islands were not a part of the United States?—I was not at the Convention. I have only heard it said. I have no knowledge of the reasons for such exclusion.

Was Colonel Cramé at the head of the Constabulary?—No.

Who is Colonel Cramé?—He is an officer of the Constabulary of the Philippine Islands and chief of the information division. I think.

Is he still?—He is.

Who is Colonel Harbord?—Assistant Director of Constabulary.

Who is Major Guthrie?—An officer of the Philippine Constabulary, now stationed in Northern Luzon, I think.

The hearing was then adjourned.

JAPANESE ARMS FOR SOUTH CHINA.

Reuter's Tokyo correspondent wires:—It appears, according to authoritative information received here, that considerable quantities of arms are being shipped into Foochow and other southern Chinese ports. A portion of the arms comes from contractors in Japan who bought up weapons discarded by the War Office.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS IN CHOSSEN AND MANCHURIA.

FULL TEXT OF JAPAN'S AGREEMENT WITH CHINA.

The following agreement between Mr. Ijima, Japanese Minister to China, and Mr. Aglen, Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, concluded on May 25th, is issued by the Tokyo Foreign Office:

Arrangement relating to the reduction of Customs duties on goods transported by the Antung Railway, to be imported to Manchuria from Chosen, or *via* Chosen, or to be exported from Manchuria to Chosen or *via* Chosen.

Article 1.—An import or export duty amounting to two-thirds of the several Maritime Tariff Rates shall be levied on dutiable goods consigned to the railway from Manchuria to places farther than New Wiju, or to Manchuria from places farther than New Wiju.

Article 2.—The above reduction does not apply to goods that are exported by rail from Manchuria, to be sent by the Yalu Waterway from New Wiju elsewhere, or the goods that are imported to Manchuria by rail from New Wiju, having arrived there by the same waterway.

In consequence, the full tariff duty shall be levied on all dutiable goods exported by rail to places farther than New Wiju, except on the following goods, on which a rebate of one-third duty is allowed:—

(a).—Goods for local consumption at New Wiju.

(b).—Goods that have to be transported by rail to places farther than New Wiju, within two years after their exportation from Manchuria.

The necessary conditions for receiving the one-third tariff rebate will be, in case of goods of class (a), an import permit issued by the New Wiju Customs House, proving the payment of the import duty; and in the case of goods of class (b), a transport permit issued by the New Wiju Customs House, giving such a detailed account as to enable the Antung Customs to recognize the goods as those originally exported from Manchuria.

An import duty amounting to two-thirds of the Maritime Customs Tariff shall be levied on dutiable goods, which are not mentioned in the first paragraph of this article, and which are to be imported by rail to Manchuria from New Wiju, provided that they are accompanied by an export permit or transport permit issued by the New Wiju Customs House, showing that they have not arrived in New Wiju by vessel.

In case of any changes being made in the formalities of the Chosen Customs, it may become necessary for the Chinese Maritime Customs to remodel its formalities.

Article 3.—The Transit Tax (*Taitai* tax) on the goods consigned to the interior of Manchuria, subject to the one-third reduction of duty, shall be one-third of the Customs duty, viz., a half of the two-thirds import duty already paid.

Article 4.—The regular Customs rules applicable to foreign imports by virtue of the treaties shall be applied to goods that have been imported to Antung subject to the one-third reduction of duty, and that are then sent by rail to the ports outside of Manchuria, or to the interior of China Proper, or by vessel to Manchuria or China Proper, unless the reduced portion of the duty be paid to the Chinese Maritime Customs.

Article 5.—The applicant must send in, besides an application in the English and Chinese languages, a duplicate of the railway freight bill stating the following particulars:—

The name of sender, and name of addressee, if possible; place of dispatch (name of railway station); name of goods, capacity, weight, packing, symbol, sign, numbering, etc., including the valuation; signature of railway official who handled the goods.

Article 6.—The Chosen Customs and the Chinese Maritime Customs recognize the principle of co-operating with each other in preventing such fraudulent acts as would damage the revenue of their respective countries.

Done in Peking, May 25th, 1913. (Signed) HIKOKICHI IJIMA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan.

(Signed) F. A. AGLEN, Inspector-General of the Maritime Customs.

THE ORIENTAL BREWERY PLANT.

The Manila *Callers* of Saturday last contains the following:—

"After considerable discussion in the columns of Manila newspapers, the price paid for the Hongkong Brewing Company's plant, which recently was purchased by A. M. Barretto, of Manila, and his associates, the sum actually transferred as the purchase price of the plant has been established at 220,000 Mex. This information comes direct from a Manila directly interested in the transaction who has just returned from Hongkong.

"Under the direction of Engineer Whalen, of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company's Staff, the Hongkong plant is rapidly being dismantled for shipment to Manila, and within the course of six weeks will be ready to be placed on board ship, when it will be consigned to its new owners in Manila.

"Here everything is being placed in readiness for the reception of the machinery, and before its arrival various houses for the brewing and ice plants will have been erected. Part of the work on the plant has been placed in the hands of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company, and that Company is now engaged in preparing the river front and grounds for the buildings."

A NEW DOCKYARD FOR JAPAN.

The Mitsui Bishi Company has obtained permission from the military authorities to lay out a dockyard on Hikojima, an island in the Shimoda Straits. The principal feature of the yard is to be a dry dock, 370 feet in length, able to accommodate vessels of 4,000 tons register. The growing importance of Moji as a shipping port justifies the enterprise, says a Japanese contemporary.

INTIMATIONS

SKIN TROUBLE KEPT CHILDREN AWAKE

Herself and Four Children a Mass of Sores. Discharge Like Water Before Scabs Formed. Cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

6, Dundonald Rd., Colwyn Bay, N. Wales.—"My eldest boy, eight years old, caught a skin disease from the school. We all had it except baby. In fact I was the worst. It was awful when we went out in the sun. Those who knew me said my face would be marked, it was in a state. The trouble kept the children awake many nights. The discharge was like water before the scabs formed. It was soothed, so I got a box of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. We are free from even a pimple now, thanks to Cuticura Soap and Ointment. They cured us completely." (Signed) Mrs. Eliza Jones, May 23, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. A sample of each with 25c. book free from nearest depot: F. Newberry & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U.S.A. Tender-faced men should shave with Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick. Sample free.

96-13

HOWARD WATCHES

THE AMERICAN WATCH OF FINEST QUALITY AND HIGH PRECISION.

ADJUSTED FOR TEMPERATURE AND POSITIONS.

THE PRICE OF THE HOWARD WATCH IS FIXED AT THE FACTORY.

Write or Send for Catalogue to

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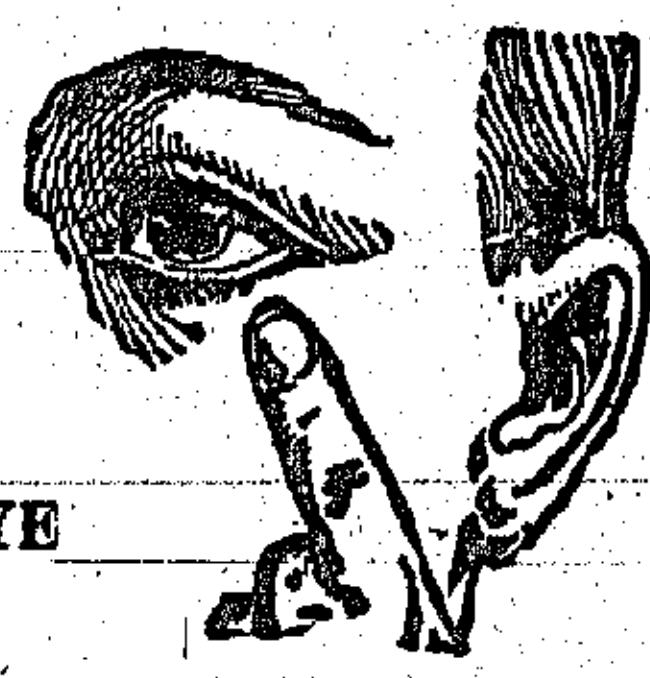
Chs. J. Gaupp & Co.,

ALBION BUILDINGS,

CHATER ROAD.

41

OUR STUDY OF THE EYE



and its anatomy and our long experience in correcting defective vision enable us to tell beyond doubt if your eyes will be benefited by wearing glasses. Our method of testing is scientific and accurate. If you do not need glasses we will tell you so. If you do need glasses we can supply and fit them at extremely moderate prices.

MAKE CERTAIN WE WILL TELL YOU.

CLARK & CO. SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS 108, BLOOMINGDALE CHATELAIN RD. HONGKONG

48

NOTICE

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

For SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, KOBE
AND YOKOHAMA.

THE I.G.M. Steamship

"PRINZ EISEL FRIEDRICH"
Captain G. Mundt, will leave for the above
places TO-DAY, the 26th inst., at 10 a.m.
For further Particulars apply to
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 26th June, 1913.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ EISEL FRIEDRICH"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Ltd., Kowloon, and West Point
Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignee
before Noon TO-DAY requesting it to be landed
here.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining
undelivered after the 2nd July will be subject
to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 2nd July, at 9.30 a.m.
All Claims must reach us before the 9th
July, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 25th June, 1913.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"SIMLA"
Arrived Hongkong on 25th June, 1913,
from ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUEZ and STRAITS.
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark
and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are
landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary within
6 hours.
Goods not cleared within 8 days including
date of arrival will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignee
and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD
and DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and
THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented
within ten days of the steamer's arrival here,
after which date they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1913.

THE "INDRA" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRAGHIERI"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Ltd., whence, and/or from the
wharves, delivery may be obtained.
(Goods not cleared by the 1st July, at 6 p.m.,
will be subject to rent.)

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on 1st July, at 9.30 a.m.
Claims against the steamer must be presented
within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will
not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 25th June, 1913.

FOR SALE.

NO. 199, WANCHAI ROAD, on INLAND
LOTS No. 742 and 743.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1913.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JELUNGA"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and
expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 2 P.M. of the
27th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk
and expense.
Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and
PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE
delivery of their goods from alongside, such
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will
be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 26th June, 1913.

INTIMATIONS

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES
ORDINANCE No. 58 of 1911,

AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE SAM WANG
LAND INVESTMENT, LOAN &
AGENCY CO., LTD.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
no quorum having been present, the
MEETING advertised for To-day is hereby
adjourned to SATURDAY, the 28th June,
at the same time and place.

J. HENNESSEY SETH,
Liquidator.

Hongkong, the 21st day of June, 1913.

WANTED.

A REALLY EXPERT SHORTHAND
TYPIST and BOOKKEEPER is open
to engagement. A Rare opportunity to those
seeking for exceptionally good work. Good
Salary Essential.
Apply to—

"TRUTH,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1913.

WANTED.

COMPETENT CHINESE TYPIST.
Good Handwriting and thorough Knowledge
of English indispensable.
Apply by letter to—

MANAGER,
"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1913.

MESSAGE.

SKILLFUL, Safety in the General or
Electric.

MISS MORITA,
Care of NOMURA HOTEL,
15, 16 and 17, Connaught Road
Opposite Blake Pier,
Hongkong, 8th May, 1913.

HONGKONG SHORTHAND
AND TYPEWRITING
BUREAU.

REPORTING of any Description Under
taken by Competent and Reliable Note-
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Correspondence and Tabulated Work turned
out with Accuracy and despatch.
Contracts arranged. Secretarial duties
undertaken.

H. E. VICTOR,
Manager,
10, Queen's Road Central,
(First Floor).

Telephone No. 650.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1913.

CHEESE

WE beg to inform our Customers that
we have received a New Shipment
of our well-known CANADIAN STILTON
CHEESE.

THE

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FRESH SUPPLY OF

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

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TROPICAL FLANNEL
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VISIBLE Writing. Standard Key Board, with Fractions, suitable for Merchants,
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HIPPODROME CIRCUS.LAST 3 NIGHTS!
OUR FOURTH PROGRAMME!

TO-NIGHT! at 9.15 p.m. TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY), JUNE 26TH,
RIDING COMPETITION

\$50.00 will be given to any Competitor STANDING on his feet on the PAD three times
around the arena aided by THE MECHANIC, and \$10.00 to the Competitor MAKING
THE BEST ATTEMPT.

RULE.—All Competitors must keep their hands clear of the MECHANIC'S ROPE.
LAST MATINEE—SATURDAY, JUNE 28TH, AT 4 P.M.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS SEE OUR HAND-BILLS DAILY.

Box Plan at ROBINSON PLANO CO., LTD.
COL. BOB LOVE, Touring Manager.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1913.

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AT THE
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NEW AND UP-TO-DATE
PLANS OF THE SI-KIANG
OR
WEST RIVER.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Giving all the Important Towns en route
from CANTON to WUCHOW.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1913.

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TO LET.
NO. 153, PRAYA EAST, GODOWN.
FOR SALE or TO LET.
Unfurnished, a HOUSE at The Peak
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
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Hongkong, 1st June, 1913.

TO LET.
(From 1st July, 1913.)
NO. 2, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK.
Apply to—
Linstead & Davis.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1913.

TO LET—AT KOWLOON.
NEW MODERN 3-ROOMED FLATS
with Two Bathrooms, Pantry, Kitchen
and Servants' Quarters. Bathrooms fitted with
English Baths. Kitchen has English Cooking
Range and Hot Water Boiler. Electric Light
throughout. Immediate Possession.

ALSO
NEW FIVE-ROOMED TERRACE
HOUSES with Tennis Courts Ready for
occupation about 1st May.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1913.

ON 2ND FLOOR, No. 2, PRINCE STREET.
ONE-ROOMED OFFICE.
Apply Property Office.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1912.

TO LET

TO LET.
FLATS, "WILD DELL," No. 147
Wanchai Road, Newly Built, each Flat
with 3 ROOMS, Kitchen, Bathroom, and
Servants' Quarters. Quiet Locality.
"HOMESTEAD," No. 45, PEAK.
Apply to—

TSANG KUI-FAN,
Comptroller Department,
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1913.

TO LET.
SHOP, No. 12, Queen's Road Central.
OFFICES Nos. 12 & 14, Queen's Rd. Central.
No. 9, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.
No. 5, STEWART TERRACE, PEAK.
"ROCKLANDS," 7, Robinson Road.
Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1913.

TO LET.
LA HACIENDA EAST, 74, Mount
Kellet Road.
GODOWN in Ice House Road, at present
in occupation of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 7th June, 1913.

TO LET
NO. 21, SHELLEY STREET.
One GODOWN, Duddell Street.
Furnished, "KIRKENDALL," No. 113, THE
PEAK, till 30th September. Immediate
possession.

No. 111, PEAK, "ARDSHEAL," Furnished
or Unfurnished with immediate possession;
5-Roomed Bungalow just repaired and painted
throughout.

"GALG BYRLE," No. 4, The Peak,
8 ROOMS; Tennis and Croquet Lawns;
Fine Situation.

MERRION, No. 10, PEAK, Furnished or
Unfurnished, 6 ROOMS.
To Let or For Sale. "GLENSHIEL," No.
124, Barker Road, Peak, 5 ROOMS.

For Sale. "LADBROOKE," No. 9, Con-
duit Road, Fine View of Harbour, 8 Rooms,
3 Bathrooms, Garden and Tennis Court.
Accommodation for 30 Servants.

For Sale. "HARTING and BOGATE,"
on part of Kowloon Island Lot No. 1154.
Apply to—
Linstead & Davis,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 26th June, 1913.

TO LET
"EDGEHILL," No. 6A, THE PEAK—
FURNISHED.
For particulars apply to—
R. SUTHERLAND,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1913.

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THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF
CREDIT are available all over the
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issued.

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TRAVELLERS' CHECKS sold and cashed
GEORGE HOGG,
Manager.

9, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1912.

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For the Hongkong and Shanghai
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N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1911.

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RESERVE FUND ... £1,700,000
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PROFITABLES ...

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or
shorter periods at rates which will be quoted
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A. S. HEWETT,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1913.

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bought and sold on account of Constituents.
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ascertained on application.

A. E. LINTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1913.

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HANDELSBANK

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Banking and Exchange business, receives money
on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per
annum on Daily Balances. Rates on Fixed
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G. VERMEY, Manager,
No. 3, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1913.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

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RESERVE FUND—
STRIKING
\$15,000,000 at 2/—=\$15,000,000
SILVER ... \$17,200,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

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Chief Manager.

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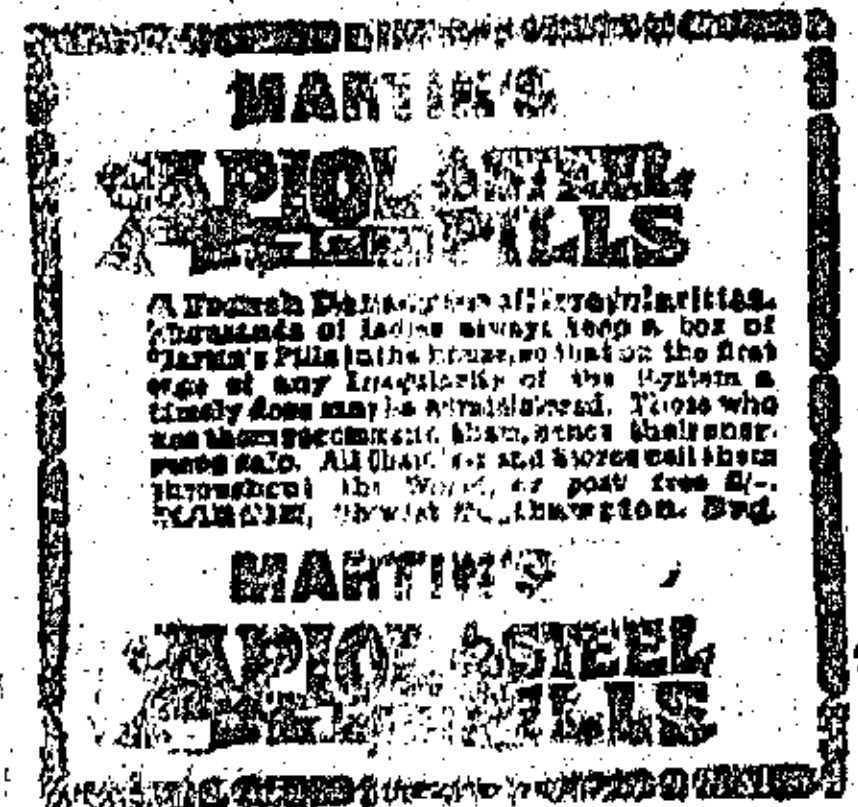
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A TABLE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE
AT HONGKONG
FOR

DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY
On the Day Preceding the Departure of the
English Mails from the Year of the Closure
of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of
Silver
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PARIS LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, May 30th.
MUTINY AGAINST THREE YEARS' SERVICE.
Intrigues are the order of the day in this country; the various plots recently discovered should convince the Government that they should keep a wide-awake eye on what goes on behind their back. The Socialists continue to do their level best to rouse the Army, and cause it to rebel against the extra year's service. Last week Nancy and Toul, towns adjoining the German frontier, were those selected by the Socialists; since then the bugle call to mutiny has been sounded in the barrack yard at Rodez, near the South of France, where last Thursday there was another serious disturbance organized by the Socialists. It was the outcome of another anti-patriotic protest against the keeping of conscripts with the colours for a third year. The revolt, at the head of which were a member of the German Labour Confederation named Brevier, and a notorious Anarchist, a non-commissioned officer, Pellissier by name, had no serious consequences, thanks to the prompt intervention of the authorities, and after a sharp struggle order was restored. The mutineers were soon overpowered and arrested. On being searched previous to being locked in the cells, the keys of the powder magazine were recovered from one of the 27 prisoners. As will be seen, the Socialists are doing all they can to get the French Army to revolt. At several points in Paris and the Provinces the police have discovered lists of soldiers belonging to the organisation known as "Le Son du Soldat," and vouchers of money orders sent to soldiers. Searches have also been carried out at the headquarters of the General Confederation of Labour and of various Labour Unions, and also at the Labour exchange, with the result that quantities of anti-militarist publications and a number of letters from men in the army were discovered. Numerous other documents have also been seized elsewhere, all proving the guilt and activity of the Socialists. It is gratifying to note that in presence of such national danger France has no intention to trifle with the Socialists any longer; all anti-patriots are to be severely punished. Want of discipline is indeed the sickness from which France actually suffers, and is responsible for much that goes wrong of late in various parts of this country. Three years is certainly a long time from the point of view of the individual. The Three Years' Service Bill is nevertheless now the law—an order that requires unquestioned obedience. Exemplary punishment is to be meted out to all offenders. The overthrow of the Government is another plot which the Socialists have in view. Anticipating that last Sunday's Socialist demonstration would be taken advantage of for the purpose of demonstrating against the Three Years' Service Bill, the Government refused the Socialists permission to assemble. The right of public meeting is one of the dearest liberties of Frenchmen—hence the bold attempt to defeat the Government.

POLITICAL.
Once more the Chamber last Tuesday afternoon was turned into pandemonium by the troublesome Socialists, who kept interrupting the debate on the credit which the Government asked for and obtained to meet the expenses of the extra year with the colours of the conscripts of 1911: The uproar did not prevent the Government securing a majority of 221 votes. Had it not been for the sudden appearance of friends of the two men, there would have been a boxing competition between M. Rouanet, a Socialist Deputy and M. Etienne, the War Minister. As the result of insults heaped on him, M. Etienne rushed with clenched fists at his adversary. The position of the Government is described as very precarious, and the discussion of the general financial policy of the Government will try the strength of the Cabinet very hard. M. Clemenceau takes pleasure in attacking the Barthou Ministry, and if possible will wreck it. M. Clemenceau's visit to President Poincaré last Friday is much commented upon in the Press, and great political importance is attached to the interview. According to the *Figaro* and the *Gil Blas* the meeting between the President and the ex-Premier was of an extremely cordial character; this is all the more gratifying as the two statesmen have been enemies for a long time. M. Clemenceau warmly supports the Three Years' Service Bill, for which President Poincaré is thankful. M. Clemenceau assured the head of the State that he could count on him if he should need him. It will be remembered that M. Clemenceau did all he could last January to prevent M. Poincaré from being elected President of the Republic, but failed. To-day, the two great statesmen have buried the hatchet, much to the

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delight of the whole country. M. Poincaré is well aware that the Barthou Government may fall at any moment; a Cabinet crisis just now would mean a very bad state of affairs, especially as the Socialists are so active. M. Clemenceau is the best man whom President Poincaré could have consulted, as it would not take the ex-Premier long to form another Government. Of course there would be no further question of the passing of the Three Years' Army Bill were M. Clemenceau to succeed M. Barthou as Premier. What France needs at the present moment is men capable of imposing their wills on the country or dying in the attempt. M. Barthou is not reckoned strong enough to cope with the rising national danger. On the other hand, M. Clemenceau is the very person answering this description, and it speaks well for the tact of President Poincaré in making friends with M. Clemenceau and obtaining his promise of support. The present French Government is on its last legs; everyone is bitterly attacking it for its incapacity to take action. One of the ways of raising money is the new income-tax of 1 per cent. on incomes of £400 to £2,000 a year, 2 per cent. on incomes of £2,000 to £4,000, and 3 per cent. on all incomes above. This unpopular tax is to be in addition to the personal taxes already existing, and which the Government estimates will bring in £2,000,000 annually. It has not got it yet, nor is it likely to.

PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO LONDON.
The approaching visit of President Poincaré to London, where he is due on the 24th of next month, is much talked about just now. Preparations are already well advanced for his departure, as well as for the departure of thousands of his countrymen and countrywomen who have made up their mind to be in London to welcome him by the time he arrives. He will be met on landing on English soil by the Prince of Wales, who will journey to London with him. At Victoria, the President and his suite will be met and heartily welcomed by King George and his brilliant entourage. A guard of honour will be mounted at the Station and will line the route to York House, St. James' Palace, where the President will stay. Royal carriages will be placed at the disposal of M. Poincaré throughout the visit. King George will right royally entertain President Poincaré and will be met by the French warship, on which the President will cross from Cherbourg to Portsmouth, as well as those escorting him are promised an enjoyable time, as the guests of British tars. It is no secret that the new President is more generally popular than any of his predecessors; he is just as highly esteemed in England. The President's visit to King George will do excellent political good, and further cement friendship between the two nations. Britain and France understand each other better than they have ever done; there never was greater solidarity, no greater desire to work for the perpetual peace of the world.

MUNICIPALITY RIDICULED.
Ridicule kills, as the Paris Municipality has found out to its cost. It recently decided to forbid motor-cars from using the fashionable Avenue des Acacias, in the Bois de Boulogne, between eleven and one. The order was complied with, but revenge soon followed. The most ancient quadrupeds which the French capital could possibly provide were eagerly sought for; the four-wheeled, iron-rimmed cabs were all quickly requisitioned, the most grimy-looking cabmen were also pressed into the service. So this antiquated army of vehicles trotted down the Avenue des Acacias at a giddy four miles an hour, much to the annoyance of the authorities and the humiliation of the aristocratic neighbour-

hood. The police could not stop these "ancient lights," as they were horses. To add to the horror of the keepers and police, several of the practical jokers had brought provisions which they either disposed of by the road side, or, when halting, on top of the cabs. This was too much for the Municipal Council, at whom everybody was laughing; it had been cleverly and humorously punished. Next day, it gave *carte blanche* to all motorists. Thus was Paris once more transformed into a 20th century metropolis. What the Municipality ought first to have done was to ascertain whether anyone had any objection to motor-traffic down the beautiful Avenue des Acacias. Anticraziness is not always a wise policy.

THE FASHION WRITERS.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.
The shady hat, when it appears, will have to take a line entirely its own, and the one or two very early models that I have seen were certainly of that kind, with floppy, leisure brims, on which lay, as if languorous with heat, flowers of the odorous poppy type, that in justice to the flower makers of our day must be acknowledged to be of extraordinary beauty. So far these summer shapes have been of the expensive Tuscan, which, with its sun-kissed colour, would seem of all strains the background for those languorous bellies of the artificial flower world.—*Gentlewoman.*

AFTERNOON FROCKS.
Without exception, afternoon frocks are of the daintiest and most luxurious description, the finest and softest fabrics being employed for their making. The skirts are draped in many graceful ways, while the bodices are frequently trimmed with real lace, covering the shoulders in fichu form, and appearing again at the wrists in the shape of soft ruffles which half-cover the hands. In many instances the bodices are arranged with V-shaped openings bordered by frills of hem-stitched lawn or pleated lace, while others are finished with high Medici collars. Soft foulards printed with dainty floral designs are being used for these afternoon frocks, as well as silk velvets and ninon de soie, charmeuse and crepe de Chine, and the many new varieties of crepon, both in plain colourings and also patterned with small Pompadour bouquets of flowers.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

BLACK AND WHITE.
Some of the magpie arrangements, both in mantles and gowns, are extremely elegant, and not a few have been prepared to make a preliminary appearance at a smart wedding. The lace coats are exquisite, and are shown both of white and tinted lace. Many are fairly short, the basque with the little spring, the frills fastening over the bust and rounded off in front. One lovely example in fine imitation Irish lace has raised flowers and a scroll border of foliage on a fine tulle-work, powdered with conventional roses and diamond-shaped motifs of minute dimensions.—*Lady.*

DRAPE SKIRTS.
There is a whole world of elegance in the deftly draped skirts which La Mode is delighting to honour, if she who runs will read. These draperies, where arranged by the master hand, are enveloping, without in any way thickening, the silhouette, and they are drawn up obliquely from the lower part of the skirt towards the waist so as to avoid all appearance of clumsiness. There are no straight hard lines in the silhouette of the moment. Another thing, no two sides are alike; if the right side is draped, the left side of the skirt is plain, and the same tendency shows itself in the arrangement of the corsage, while the back will reveal unexpected pleats or folds caught up into a chon where the front is left severely alone.—*Queen.*

NEW COLOURS.
Rose and yellow shades from the palest pink and lemon to the damask red and coppery yellows lead the way amongst colours in the newest silks and satins, corded crepes, de soie, and other fashionable fabrics, while among the materials which will make some of the prettiest of garden-party and afternoon frocks are the many varieties of chine and Pompadour crepe silks and delaines patterned with the little floral bouquets that were popular in the 'sixties.—*Sphere.*

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[629-2]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 27th inst. at Noon will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th inst. at 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1913. [49]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo, happening to be discharged into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, where delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th inst. at 9.30 A.M.
All Claims must reach us before the 26th July, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
ARTHUR NILSSON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1913. [40]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"C. FERD. LAEISZ,"
Captain Geisel, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, where delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.
Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given To-day.
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst. at 9.30 A.M.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
This Steamer brings on Cargo:
Ex s.s. "Earl" from Abo.
Ex s.s. "Earl" from Station.
Ex s.s. "Göteborg" from Göteborg.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE, Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1913. [914]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "KOREA."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI.

THE above-mentioned Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at Consignees' risk and expense.
Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at Noon, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.
Cargo remaining undelivered WEDNESDAY, 2nd July, at Noon, will in addition to landing charges be subject to storage charges.
All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo will be examined at the above Company's Godown on THURSDAY, 1st July, at 10 A.M.
No Claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to Consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
All Claims must be filed on or before 20th July, otherwise they will not be recognized.
O. H. RITTER, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1913. [30]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"DEVANHA,"

Arrived Hongkong on 18th June, 1913, FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, where such Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.
This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex s.s. "Moldavia."
From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co's Steamers.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.
Goods not cleared within 9 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1913. [1]

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. GÖTEBORO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"CEYLON,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, where delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th June will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th June, at 9.30 A.M.
All Claims must reach us before the 31st July, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
ARTHUR NILSSON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1913. [40]

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF

ABSORBING INTEREST,

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,

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Service, Author of "The Mystic

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THE VOLUME, which consists of 461

Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HEAT, G.O.M.G., and Dr. A. RENNIE.

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SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	ERNEST SIMONS	On 30th June, at 6 A.M.
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MANAGING AGENTS.

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CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

S.S. "JELUNGA," 5,205 tons, Captain J. R. O. Sullivan, will be despatched for MIKE, KOBE and MOJI on 1st July, at 3 P.M.
S.S. "ARRATON APCAR," 4,450 tons, Capt. W. Walker, will be despatched to SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 9th July.

WESTWARD.

S.S. "GREGORY APCAR," 4,600 tons, Capt. J. E. Drake, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA on 28th June, at 3 P.M.
S.S. "DILWARA," 5,328 tons, Captain G. N. Ramago, R.N.R., will be despatched as above on 1st July, at 5 P.M.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1913.

"THE BIG 4" of the
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

	COMFORT.	From HONGKONG calling at
MONGOLIA 27,000 tons, twin screws.		SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI,
MANCHURIA 27,000 tons, twin screws.		KOBE (via Inland Sea),
KOREA 18,000 tons, twin screws.		YOKOHAMA and HONO-
SIBERIA 18,000 tons, twin screws.		LULU (the Paradise of the
NILE 11,000 tons.		Pacific) through Service via
CHINA 10,200 tons.		NEW YORK to Europe.
PERSIA 9,000 tons.		
	SAFETY.	
	SPEED.	

SOME FEATURES OF SERVICE.

Lights, Fans, Swimming Tank, Band, Cuisine, Games, Amusements, Wireless, Submarine Signal Service, and Bilge Keels.

The Cost: is not more by this route with its unrivalled opportunities than by any other route. For a return ticket to London the cost is but £120, including berth and meals across America. To San Francisco via Japan and Honolulu the cost is £45. For the INTERMEDIATE SERVICE First Class accommodations are provided for £54 to London (return ticket £90.10s) and to San Francisco £36. SPECIAL RATES to Officers, Army, Navy, Consular or Civil Service, on application.

STEAMERS.	Tons	Starting
PERSIA	9,000	TUESDAY, 1st July, at Noon.
KOREA	18,000	FRIDAY, 4th July, at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	SATURDAY, 19th July, at 1 P.M.
CHINA	10,200	TUESDAY, 29th July, at 3 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	TUESDAY, 5th Aug., at 1 P.M.
NILE	11,000	SATURDAY, 16th Aug., at 3 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 23rd Aug., at 1 P.M.
PERSIA	9,000	SATURDAY, 13th Sept., at Noon.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

Passengers holding through Tickets have the privilege of travelling by Train between Kobe and Yokohama Free of Charge.

HONGKONG—MANILA SERVICE.

From HONGKONG.	Arrive Manila.	Leave Manila.	Due Hongkong.
1st July ... PERSIA	3rd July	19th July ... CHINA	21st July
4th July ... KOREA	5th July	25th July ... MANCHURIA	27th July
29th July ... CHINA	31st July	6th Aug. ... NILE	8th Aug.
16th Aug. ... NILE	18th Aug.	14th Aug. ... MONGOLIA	16th Aug.
13th Sept. ... PERSIA	15th Sept.	2nd Sept. ... PERSIA	4th Sept.

LET US PLAN AN ITINERARY FOR YOU.

KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).
O. H. RITTER, Acting Agent.
Panama-Pacific International Exposition—San Francisco—1915

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.
THURSDAY, 26th JUNE, 1913.

8 a.m. "HONAM"	8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "PATSHAN"	5 p.m. "KINSHAN"

FRIDAY, 27th JUNE, 1913.
8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN" 8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN" 5 p.m. "PATSHAN"

A Telephone service has been recently installed on the Canton Company's steamers. Day steamers Call No. 776 Night steamers Call No. 775.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI," Tons 1651. S.S. "SUI AN," Tons 1651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 29th JUNE, 1913.

"SUI AN"

Will depart from the WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 5 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. This steamer connects with the excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI-SANG," 457 tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons, and S.S. "NANNING," 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 6.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANULI." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin. Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
GOTHENBURG.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

DESTINATION STEAMERS TONS DATE OF SAILING.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to
ARTHUR NILSSON & CO.,
YORK BUILDINGS, TOP FLOOR.

SAN FRANCISCO SCENIC ROUTE

TRANS-PACIFIC: TOYO KISEN KAISHA

TRANS-CONTINENTAL: WESTERN PACIFIC

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE.

New Triple Screw Turbine Flyers—21 Knots Speed.

S.S. TENYO MARU... 22,000 tons.
S.S. CHIYO MARU... 22,000 tons.
S.S. SHINYO MARU... 22,000 tons.

AND
S.S. NIPPON MARU... 11,000 tons. (INTERMEDIATE.)
S.S. HONGKONG MARU... 1,000 tons. (INTERMEDIATE.)

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO via CHINA and JAPAN PORTS and HONOLULU. Semi-tropical route—String Orchestra, Daily tank bathing, cricket, baseball, dances and free newspaper containing World's happenings by wireless.

WESTERN PACIFIC—DENVER AND RIO GRANDE.

The T.K.K. lines connect at San Francisco with the palatial trains of the Western Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande Railways to Chicago via Salt Lake City and Denver WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Standard Sleepers. Dining Cars—Observation Cars. Electric Light—Electric Fans, Union Depots.

New lands, cities and scenes—hundreds of miles through the gorgeous scenery of the Sierras—Foothills—River Canons—and the Royal Gorge of Colorado.

Convenient connections at Chicago with trains for New York Transatlantic Steamers) and other Eastern points.

When taking out Passage over the SAN FRANCISCO SCENIC-ROUTE ask for Ticket form No. 626.

O. LACY GOODRICH,

GENERAL ORIENTAL AGENT.

75, MAIN STREET, YOKOHAMA AND KING'S BUILDING, HONGKONG. 157

Under Mail Contract with the Austrian Government.

MONTHLY FAST SERVICE TO TRIESTE (VENICE).

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SOEZ AND PORT SAID.

S.S. "KOEBER," 9,900 tons, will leave as above on 15th July, at 4 p.m.

Superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class passengers, no extra, no tips, no inside Cabins. Doctor, Stewardesses, Laundry, Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES: Hongkong-Trieste (Venice), 250 1st, 236 2nd, 219 3rd Class.

MONTHLY ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE (VENICE) via STRAITS (CALCUTTA), COLOMBO, BOMBAY (KARACHI), ADEN, SOEZ AND PORT SAID.

S.S. "GISELA," will leave as above about 1st July. (For Cargo only.)

These Steamers of large tonnage are fitted with comfortable on board accommodation for Saloon Passengers. No Surfax. Doctor, Stewardesses, Wireless Telegraphy.

RAILWAY FARES: Trieste-London.

BY SIMPLON EXPRESS: Via Venice, Milan, Simplon, Lausanne, Paris, Calais or Boulogne, Class I £23.15, II £26.16.

BY ST. GOTTHARD EXPRESS: Via Venice, Milan, St. Gotthard, Lucerne, Basle, Leon, Calais or Boulogne, Class I £23.15, II £26.16.

BY SEMMERING EXPRESS: Via Vienna, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, Dover, Class I £24.11, II £28.9.

BY TAVERNIER EXPRESS: Via Munich, Cologne, Hock or Flushing, Class I £27.15, II £31.6.

TO SHANGHAI.

S.S. "KOEBER," 9,900 tons, will leave as above on 1st July, at 6 a.m.

FARES: Hongkong-Shanghai, 25 1st, 24 2nd, 23 3rd Class.

TO KOBE via SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "E. F. FERDINAND," 12,000 tons, will leave as above about 28th June.

Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Adriatic, Levant, Black Sea & Danube, also North & South America.

SANDEB, WIELER & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 16th June, 1913. Prince's Building.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS to COLOMBO	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamers from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES & LONDON	Due MARSEILLES (Brindisi 2 days earlier)	Due LONDON (London 1 day later)
Steamer	Noon, SATURDAY	Steamer	SUNDAY	SATURDAY
DEVANHA	July 5	MEDINA	Aug. 3	Aug. 9
CHINA	July 19	MOLDAVIA	Aug. 17	Aug. 23
ASSATE	August 2	MALJOJA	Aug. 31	Sept. 6
DELTA	August 16	MONGOLIA	Sept. 14	Sept. 20
ARCADIA	August 30	MAEDONIA	Sept. 27	Oct. 3
DEVANHA	Sept. 13	MOOLTAN	Oct. 11	Oct. 17
ASSATE	Sept. 27	MOREA	Oct. 25	Oct. 31
CHINA	October 11	MARMOIRA	Nov. 8	Nov. 14
DELTA	October 25	MOLDAVIA	Nov. 22	Nov. 28
INDIA	Nov. 8		Dec. 5	Dec. 12

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON:
1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE, £106.14 RETURN.
2nd " £48.8 " £72.12

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON
CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave HONGKONG About	Due MARSEILLES About	Due LONDON About
SUNDA	July 9	Aug. 15	Aug. 24
SAERDINIA	July 23	Aug. 29	Sept. 7
SIMLA	August 6	Sept. 12	Sept. 21
NAMUR	August 20	Sept. 25	Oct. 5
NANKIN	September 3	October 9	Oct. 18
NTANZA	September 17	October 24	Nov. 2
NORE	October 1	Nov. 5	Nov. 16
NILE	October 15	Nov. 19	Nov. 29
SYRIA	October 29	Dec. 2	Dec. 11
SUMATRA	November 12	Dec. 15	Dec. 24

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MARSEILLES.

FARES TO LONDON:
1st SALOON £55.0 SINGLE, £82.10 RETURN.
2nd " £38.10 " £57.4

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

For further Particulars, apply to—
E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.

55

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS STEAMERS TONS SAILING DATES

AND DISPLACEMENT

MARSEILLES, LONDON and MISHIMA MARU {WED'DAY, 2nd

ANTWERP, via SINGA. Capt. F. L. Sommer, 16,000 July, at Daylight.

PORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, KAGA MARU {WED'DAY, 16th

SUEZ and PORT SAID Capt. Tabusa, 12,500 July, at D Light.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SADO MARU {TUESDAY, 1st

SEATTLE via KEELUNG, Capt. A. Sakawa, 12,500 July, at 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIDZU, S YOKOHAMA MARU {TUESDAY, 15th

and YOKOHAMA Capt. Wada, 12,500 July, at 4 P.M.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, KUMANO MARU {WED'DAY, 2nd

via MANILA, THURSDAY, Capt. M. Winkler, 9,300 July, at Noon.

ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, INABA MARU {WED'DAY, 30th

and BRISBANE Capt. S. Tominga, 12,500 July, at Noon.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, CEYLON MARU {SATURDAY, 23rd

PENANG & RANGOON Capt. Noguchi, 12,000 June.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, RANGOON MARU {MONDAY, 7th

and COLOMBO Capt. Kamoshita, 12,500 July.

KOBE and YOKOHAMA HITACHI MARU {WED'DAY, 2nd

Capt. Yamawaki, 13,000 July, at 5 P.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKO, KANAGAWA MARU {MONDAY, 7th

HAMA Capt. Machida, 12,500 July.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO, INABA MARU {WED'DAY, 2nd

Capt. Tominga, 12,500 July, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, PENANG MARU {WED'DAY, 2nd

and YOKOHAMA Capt. Noma, 12,500 July.

5 Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. 1 Cargo only.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st and 2nd Class), available for 3 Months.

Commencing from 1st June, ending 30th September, 1913.

YOKOHAMA KOBE MOJI NAGASAKI

Return Return Return Return

1st Class ... \$135 \$122 \$108 \$95

2nd " ... \$81 \$75 \$65 \$57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling Ports in Japan.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—
T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.
Telephones Nos. 292 and 1241. (11-45-16)

Hongkong, 26th June, 1913.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1913.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
AGENTS.

237

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD

CHINA & FORMOSA LINE.

741
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building

For Further Particulars apply to

Hongkong, 26th June, 1913.

For Freight, Passage and further particulars, apply to

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL ISSUE.

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sats and cities of the Far East, from Nether-
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Manchuria	Yohow	Nanning
Trade Centre	Shasi	Wuhowfu
Dairen	Ichang	Kwangchow
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Chemulpo	Fusan	Chinnampo
Kunsan	Pingyang	Songebin

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PHU THUAN

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Buitenzorg	Sourabaya	Macassar
East Coast of Sumatra		

